

## Andrew Carnegie's Gift To Princeton And His Plea For Clean Sports

PRINCETON, December 6.—Although he declared himself against foot ball, the most popular sport in Princeton, Andrew Carnegie won an enviable place in the hearts of the men of the university yesterday when he formally presented Carnegie lake to the institution. Heretofore there had been no place where the students could skate in the winter nor any favorable spot for rowing practice, and Princeton's vacant place in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association has long been felt by the Orange and Black athletes. The entire faculty in academic procession escorted Mr. Carnegie to Alexander Hall, where the students gathered to hear the speeches attending the presentation of the lake.

Prof. Wilson introduced Mr. Carnegie, who told how he had built the lake and prided himself that it was the largest of his achievements in the lake building business.

"I hope your graduate committee's most sanguine expectations will be realized," he said, "and that Princeton will win her laurels in future and enter the university contests upon the loch, not with unvarying success, however for true sport has always at heart the friendly champions of the other side and feels that turn about is the best play."

"Sport should be educative. I fear the intense 'go' of the young and middle aged and even old American developed in our stimulating air render this lesson difficult in at least one of its forms. What's the use of playing except we win, is apt to be the spirit in which we struggle. Now the advantages of playing are regardless of who wins or loses. Proper athletic exercise is like virtue, its own reward, and both winners and losers must be equally benefited."

### ANTAGONISM NOT SPORT.

"Here seems to me the true spirit of genuine sport. The more and the oftener we play with each other the closer and warmer the ties of friendship become. Acquaintance ripens into friendship. Should any college games be played in the land, or races rowed on the lake at Princeton, with the result that a spirit of jealous rivalry and personal antagonism spring therefrom, rest assured that game or race cannot be good either for the participants or for the university."

"Athletics should be shared by all. Sport restricted to the few can be of only small service to any institution. It should be general and participated in from love of it. When the sole object is vanquishing your friends, it ceases to be genuine sport and becomes a struggle. One sure test can be applied. True sport after every game leaves the contestants closer friends than before. New friendships are formed and old friendships strengthened."

oned. When any form of sport results in bitterness, that sport should cease. True sportsmen brew lifelong friendships.

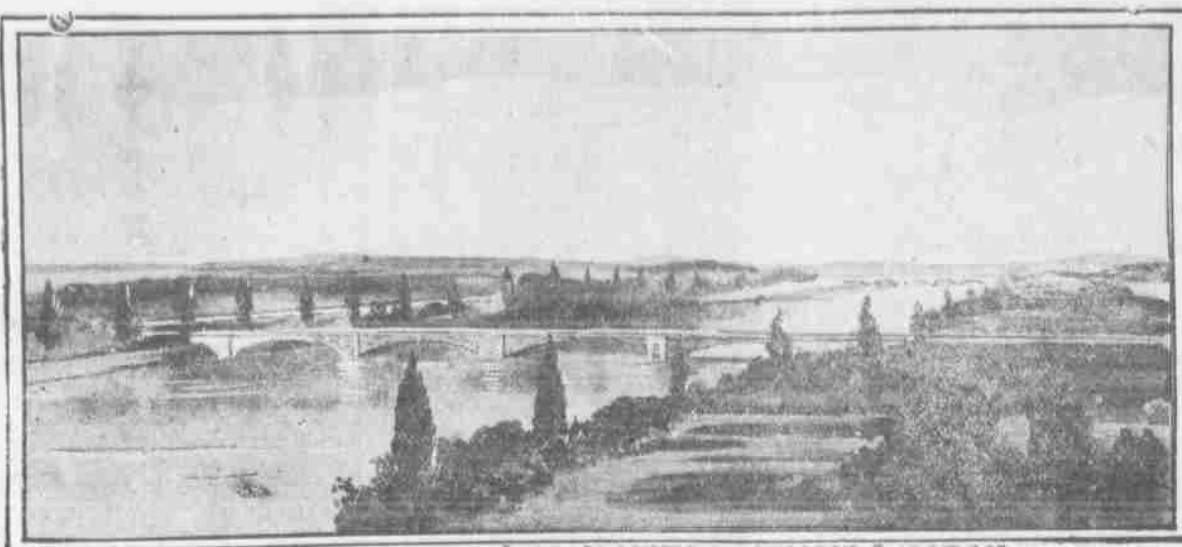
"We have the best authority for pronouncing aquatic exercises clean sport. No one has a word of censure and every one a word of commendation for them."

"Therefore those who distinguish themselves on the lake and thus bring repute to Princeton in friendly con-

the game, truly a state of affairs incompatible with true sport, and discreditable to all parties except the professional coaches with whom it is not sport, but a trade.

NOTES GREAT IMPROVEMENT.  
"Yesterday I rejoiced to learn from a friend that great improvement had recently taken place, as the Army and Navy game the other day proved. I pronounced it the cleanest game ever played. Let us congratulate the foot-

ball club of Princeton upon this and express the hope that it will soon be noted as foremost in reform. Perhaps some day Mrs. Carnegie and I may even live to see our first game played. So far the pictures we have seen of educated young gentlemen enmeshed groveling in the dirt like—here a word fails me. I must leave you to supply it—but not like gentlemen—is one we should travel a thousand miles to avoid."



PRINCETON LAKE, PLANNED BY ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The artificial lake, at Princeton, N. J., which has been built by Andrew Carnegie, for Princeton University students, when flooded will be three miles long and will have cost nearly \$500,000.

tests, free from suspicion of brutal practices or of underhand unfairness—which is worse—will have done their alma mater a distinct service. They will start with a good name and many well wishes.

"Should there be any form of so-called sport that brings our universities into disrepute—I may say here that I have never seen any, but have read of some and heard it commented upon in all other lands that there is a game called foot ball, often played sometimes in our land in a manner very far from reflecting credit upon it or upon its devotees as gentlemanly players and true lovers of sport—should sporting people of this class ever happen to visit Princeton, I hope the example of the aquatic branch of sport will sink deep into their hearts and affect needed amendment."

"We hear a great deal about one trust or another these days of combinations, but from what I hear about foot ball it seems to me that the commercial element sometimes dominates



Andrew Carnegie

## Irrigation in Hawaii

By J. T. McCrosson

The following article on "Irrigation in Hawaii," is by J. T. McCrosson and is included in the Governor's Report to the Secretary of the Interior.

The plantations of the Kohala and Hamakua districts are among the oldest and have been in years past among the most productive of nonirrigating plantations in these islands. Owing to the destruction of the forests on the highlands behind the plantations the rainfall during the last twenty-five years has been constantly decreasing, and notwithstanding an increase in acreage the annual output in sugar has greatly diminished.

The Kohala Mountains, between 4,000 and 5,000 feet elevation, and lying directly in the path of the rain clouds forced by the trade winds between the high mountains of Mauna Kea, on the island of Hawaii, and Haleakala, on the island of Maui, furnish one of the best watersheds on these islands. It has long been the desire of the owners of the various plantations in Kohala and Hamakua to obtain a water supply for domestic and irrigating purposes, because during many of the seasons of drought the Hamakua plantations in particular have been compelled to cart water from the mountain streams for the purpose of supplying their laborers and animals with this most needful liquid.

One of the first attempts to investigate the watershed under discussion was made during the summer of 1880, when George C. Williams, then manager of the Kohala plantation, commissioned the writer to ascertain the feasibility of obtaining water for fluming purposes for the above plantation. A most bountiful supply was found to exist in the numerous permanent streams, but owing to the excessive cost of bringing the same onto the plantation and the lack of co-operation among the various interests in Kohala Mr. Williams abandoned the proposition. In 1883 or 1884 Mr. H. P. Baldwin, in company with Mr. Schuster, of San Francisco, made a partial investigation of the Kohala Mountains from the Hamakua side for the purpose of furnishing water to the plantations in Hamakua. Owing to more important business requiring Mr. Baldwin's

attention on Maui the investigation was dropped.

In 1888-89 the Hawaiian government, through J. M. Lidgate, made a thorough examination of the upper portion of the Kohala Mountains in Hamakua for the purpose of furnishing water for fluming and domestic purposes to the Hamakua plantations. Mr. Lidgate found that a daily supply of about 7,000,000 gallons could be obtained from the high elevations where he proposed locating his ditch. This water would have come from the Waipio streams, but he stated that it would not in any way interfere with the valleys below as at no time would the 7,000,000 gallons proposed to be taken "exceed the one-hundredth part of the Waipio system."

The next investigation made in these mountains was conducted by W. W. Bruner, in 1892, for the Hawaiian government, and was made from the Kohala side of the mountains for the purpose of furnishing a domestic supply to the plantations and homesteads in the Kohala district. This survey, like that of Mr. Lidgate, was made near the top of the watershed under investigation, and to keep up the parallel report and maps were carefully stored away in the archives of the minister of the interior.

The impetus given the sugar business by annexation to the United States caused some of the plantations in Kohala to install expensive pumping machinery to raise water for irrigating their cane lands. This indication that the plantations were in earnest in their desire for water induced the writer to visit Hawaii in 1900, and to make a more extended investigation into the quantity of water to be obtained and the approximate cost of conducting the same to homesteaders and plantation consumers. After spending several months studying the situation, I became convinced that it would prove a good commercial proposition to conserve the mountain water then running waste into the sea, leading it to consumers in the districts east and west of the watershed.

During 1901 and part of 1902 the Bernice P. Bishop Museum trustees and the trustees of the Bishop estate made the most thorough and exhaustive ex-

amination of the Waipio and Honokane water resources that has ever been made in the Kohala mountains. Very fortunately this investigation was made during one of the most severe droughts that has been recorded in Kohala or Hamakua, and the data can be relied upon as being the minimum flow of the streams gaged.

Early in 1901 an application was made by Col. S. Parker, the lessee of a considerable portion of the Kohala Mountains to the territorial government for a franchise or license to take the water from the government land in the Kohala Mountains for the purpose of conducting the same to homesteaders and plantation consumers. Almost immediately after it became known that Colonel Parker and his associates had applied for a franchise to develop the water in question, numerous other applicants and claimants appeared, all asking for the franchise and expressing their willingness to spend their time and money for the benefit of the people of Kohala and Hamakua.

After three years of investigation in Honolulu and Washington as to the

rights of the various claimants, the matter was brought to an issue by the territorial officials submitting the franchise to public competition at an upset price. The agent of Colonel Parker and associates became the purchaser, and in the latter part of January, 1905, work was commenced on the Kohala ditch.

This ditch consists of two sections. The first section from Hawaii plantation to Honokane (the first large mountain stream) is more than 12 miles in length and consists of 9 miles of tunnels, one-half mile of fluming, and miles of open ditching. The tunnels and open ditching are all lined with concrete or stone set in cement mortar, making a permanent job and reducing seepage to a minimum. This first section was completed on June 1 of this year and is now supplying its consumers with an average of 19,000,000 gallons daily. The ditch has a capacity of 70,000,000 gallons daily, and delivers the water on the plantations at an elevation between 1,000 and 950 feet.

The second section of the Kohala Ditch runs easterly from Honokane to

Laupahoehoe No. 2, and is 6½ miles long, being nearly all tunnel. This work will be completed early in 1907 and will furnish sufficient water to develop at least 6,000 acres of new land between Hawi and Mahukona. There are many thousands of acres of good land belonging to the government which will be made most valuable by the completion of the Kohala Ditch proper and the construction, later, of an auxiliary ditch at a much higher elevation, which will be capable of carrying off the storm waters in the mountains and storing them in suitable reservoirs, from which they can be conducted to the homesteader and planter below. The present ditch is capable of carrying for only a small portion of the water that at times runs waste to the sea.

In March of the present year the Hamakua Ditch Company began the construction of the Hamakua Upper Ditch, which will take water from the Kohala Mountains in Pukapu for the use of the homesteaders and planters in Hamakua to flume the cane from the highlands to the mills. This ditch

will mean success to the many homesteaders now located in Hamakua. The cost of carting their cane to the mills is so great that many of them have been compelled to give up planting, but with a prospect of obtaining water for fluming purposes many of the people are again going into cane planting. I may here mention that the management of the plantations in Hamakua are doing everything in their power to encourage the homesteaders, offering them free water for fluming and remunerative prices for all cane grown by them.

The Hamakua lower ditch has not gone further than the preliminary surveys. Actual construction work will probably be commenced within the next two months. The completion of these two ditches in Hamakua will mean much for that district, insuring a good crop annually and taking the plantations out of the speculative category in which they have been for so many years.

The combined cost of the Hamakua upper and lower ditches will exceed \$1,000,000.

## ENGLISH COMPANIES REFUSE TO PAY

MAINLAND PAPERS SAY THAT  
ENGLISH COMPANIES WILL NOT  
PAY VALPARAISO CLAIMS.

According to San Francisco papers the English Fire Insurance Companies refuse to pay the losses covered by them in Valparaiso caused by the fire following the earthquake at that place. All the companies, Chilean and otherwise have earthquake clauses upon which they rely to beat claims against

them and the English companies head the list.

Among the list of companies refusing to pay is the Royal of Liverpool whose representative on the Pacific Coast was among the first to insist that San Francisco claims should be settled 100 cents on the dollar. This company stands by the side of the Commercial Union and the Alliance, who on account of earthquake clauses refused to recognize liability for San Francisco losses and later decided to compromise at 50 and 75 cents on the dollar.

The refusal of the English companies to pay will cost Valparaiso just \$12,000,000 if the companies maintain their present stand and do not compromise.

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